United Nations S/2007/632

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 October 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 25 October 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1575 (2004), 1639 (2005) and 1722 (2006), I have the honour to convey to you the attached letter dated 22 October 2007 (see annex), which I received from Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, transmitting the eleventh report on the activities of the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The report covers the period from 1 June to 31 August 2007.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

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Annex

Letter dated 22 October 2007 from the Secretary-General and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1575 (2004), 1639 (2005) and 1722 (2006), I attach the eleventh three-monthly report on the activities of the European Union military mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR) (see enclosure). The report covers the period from 1 June to 31 August 2007. I should be grateful if you would transmit the report to the President of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Javier **Solana**

Enclosure

Report of the Secretary-General and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union on the activities of the European Union military mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the period from 1 June to 31 August 2007.

2. The Security Council, in resolutions 1575 (2004), 1639 (2005) and 1722 (2006), requested that Member States, acting through or in cooperation with the European Union, report to the Council on the activity of the European Union military mission (EUFOR), through the appropriate channels and at least at three-monthly intervals. This document is the eleventh such report to the Council.

II. Political background

3. The outgoing High Representative, Christian Schwarz-Schilling, used his executive (Bonn) Powers in late June to make the Srebrenica-Potočari Memorial Centre a State institution. The government of Republika Srpska reacted strongly, claiming that the decision compromised the entity's territorial integrity. Miroslav Lajčák, who succeeded Mr. Schwarz-Schilling on 2 July, also used the Bonn Powers on 9 and 10 July to remove a senior Republika Srpska police official and to impose amendments to legislation designed to facilitate investigations by the State Prosecutor against persons on the so-called Srebrenica list of potential indictees for war crimes.

4. There continued to be intense and sometimes acrimonious discussion of constitutional reform, with the predominantly Bosniak and Croat parties endeavouring to prepare common platforms for eventual formal negotiations. For his part, the Prime Minister of Republika Srpska, Milorad Dodik, upped the ante by repeatedly insisting late in August that either his entity would be a permanent and respected unit in a federalized Bosnia and Herzegovina or the country would fracture when the international community departed.

5. The key challenge remains reaching an agreement on police reform, thereby fulfilling the principal remaining precondition for initialling a stabilization and association agreement with the European Union. The High Representative/European Union Special Representative launched talks at the end of August with a view to achieving results before the end of September.

III. Security situation and EUFOR activities

6. The security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained stable during the reporting period. The commemoration of the twelfth anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre and the burial on 11 July of newly identified victims were free of incident. EUFOR conducted monitoring and support operations in eastern Republika Srpska before and during the commemoration.

7. On 29 June, at the request of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, EUFOR conducted a search operation on the premises of the Karadzic family in Pale, Republika Srpska. The aim was to find material or information

which could assist the Tribunal in the search for and capture of persons indicted by it for war crimes and to put pressure on networks believed to be involved in protecting those persons. The operation was supported by North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Sarajevo and was closely coordinated with the Tribunal.

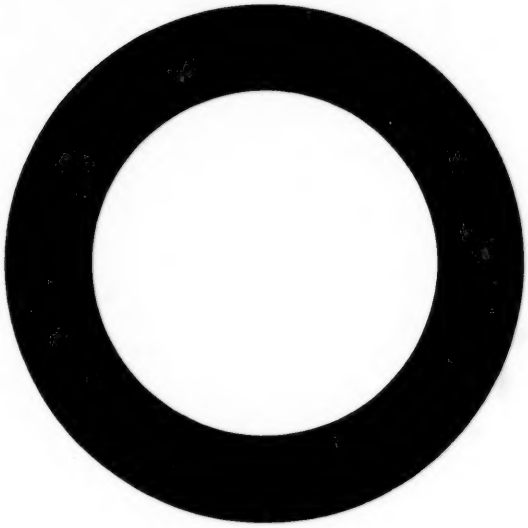
8. In August, EUFOR conducted an operational rehearsal involving elements of the operational reserve forces. That was the first time that a training event of this scale had been conducted under the direct command and control of EUFOR headquarters. The armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the exercise with a sub-unit. Further combined training activities involving EUFOR and the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina could be developed in future.

9. On 28 August, the implementation of the EUFOR transition was completed, the end of the six-month reversibility period having been reached. The intent of the reversibility period had been to provide real estate capacity to allow EUFOR to maintain the ability to reverse its reduction, if required. The current force of some 2,500 troops is now concentrated in Sarajevo, with liaison and observation teams deployed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

10. EUFOR continues to support the law enforcement agencies of Bosnia and Herzegovina in fighting organized crime in close cooperation with the European Union police mission.

IV. Outlook

11. Looking ahead, the core security situation is expected to remain stable. EUFOR will continue to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the General Framework Agreement for Peace.



United Nations S/2007/633

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2007
English
Original: French

France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 October 2007 (S/2007/593) and of the reports of the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire dated 11 June 2007 (S/2007/349, annex) and 21 September 2007 (S/2007/611, annex),

Recalling that it endorsed the Agreement signed by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Soro in Ouagadougou on 4 March 2007 ("the Ouagadougou political Agreement", S/2007/144), and that it has supported the appointment of Mr. Guillaume Şoro as Prime Minister,

Paying again tribute to the Chairperson of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso ("the Facilitator") for his continued efforts to facilitate the inter-Ivorian direct dialogue that led, in particular, to the signing of the Ouagadougou political Agreement, and welcoming the appointment of Mr. Boureima Badini as Special Representative of the Facilitator in Abidjan,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of any attempt to destabilize the peace process by force, in particular the attack committed on 29 June 2007 in Bouaké against the Prime Minister of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Guillaume Soro, that resulted in several deaths, and *stressing* that the perpetrators of such criminal acts must be brought to justice,

Welcoming the initial measures to implement the Ouagadougou political Agreement, *recalling* its request to the Ivorian parties to implement their commitments under the Agreement fully and in good faith and *urging* them to take, without delay, the specific measures necessary to make progress in particular in the identification and registration of voters, the disarmament and dismantling of militias, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the unification and restructuring of the defence and security forces and the restoration of State authority throughout the country,

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Recalling that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Côte d'Ivoire shall certify that all stages of the electoral process provide all the necessary guarantees for the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards,

Reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1460 (2003) and 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and its resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security,

Recalling that the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1572 (2004) (the Committee) will consider and decide upon requests for the exemptions set out in paragraphs 8, 10 and 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) which are submitted in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Committee, and *expressing* the availability of the Committee and of the Group of Experts to give technical explanations as may be needed,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to renew until 31 October 2008 the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 12 of resolution 1572 (2004) and of paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

2. *Decides* to review the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) in particular its paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 and by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and renewed in paragraph 1 above, in light of progress achieved in the implementation of the key steps of the peace process as referred to in resolution 1765 (2007), by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1, and *decides further* to carry out a review of the measures during the period mentioned in paragraph 1 above:

(a) Once the parties have fully implemented the Ouagadougou political Agreement and after the holding of open, free, fair and transparent presidential and legislative elections in accordance with international standards; or

(b) No later than 30 April 2008;

3. *Demands* in particular that the Ivorian authorities put an immediate end to any violation of measures imposed by paragraph 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) including those violations mentioned by the Group of Experts in its report dated 21 September 2007 (S/2007/611);

4. *Reiterates its demand* that all Ivorian parties to the Ouagadougou political Agreement, in particular the Ivorian authorities, provide unhindered access, particularly to the Group of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1643 (2005), to equipment, sites and installations referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1584 (2005), and to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces which support it in order to carry out their respective mandates as set out in paragraphs 2 and 8 of resolution 1739 (2007) and renewed in resolution 1765 (2007);

5. *Decides* that any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it, or any attack or obstruction of the action of UNOCI, of the French forces, of the Special Representative of the Secretary-

General, of the Facilitator mentioned in paragraph 10 of resolution 1765 (2007) or his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire shall constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process for the purposes of paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the French Government to report to it immediately, through the Committee, any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it, including the names of those responsible, and *requests* also the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Facilitator or his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire to report to it immediately, through the Committee, any attack or obstruction of their action;

7. *Requests* all States concerned, in particular those in the region, to cooperate fully with the Committee, and *authorizes* the Committee to request whatever further information it may consider necessary;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts as set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006) until 31 October 2008 and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures;

9. *Urges* all the Ivorian parties and, in particular, the civilian and military authorities of Côte d'Ivoire, to collaborate more actively with the Group of Experts and to provide it with the information and documentation it requests with a view to fulfilling its mandate;

10. *Requests* the Group of Experts to provide a midterm report to the Committee by 15 April 2008 and to submit a final written report to the Security Council through the Committee 15 days before the end of its mandated period, on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), as well as recommendations in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information gathered by UNOCI and, where possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire;

12. *Requests* also the French Government to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information gathered by the French forces and, where possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the supply of arms and related materiel to Côte d'Ivoire;

13. *Requests* also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds;

14. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations and interested parties, including the Kimberley Process, to cooperate fully with the Committee, the Group of Experts, UNOCI and the French forces, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) and reiterated in paragraph 1 above;

15. *Underlines* that it is fully prepared to impose targeted measures against persons to be designated by the Committee who are determined to be, among other things:

(a) A threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular by blocking the implementation of the peace process as referred to in the Ouagadougou political Agreement;

(b) Attacking or obstructing the action of UNOCI, of the French forces which support it, of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, of the Facilitator or his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire;

(c) Responsible for obstacles to the freedom of movement of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it;

(d) Responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire;

(e) Inciting publicly hatred and violence;

(f) Acting in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations A/ES-10/404–S/2007/634

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 26 October 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

It is my deep regret to inform you that, after declaring the Gaza Strip as an "enemy entity" in September 2007, Israel, the occupying Power, has continued closing all borders crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip and tightening its siege and isolation of Gaza, further obstructing the access and movement of people and goods, including humanitarian, medical and food supplies. These unlawful punitive measures by the occupying Power have caused a disastrous deterioration of the already-grave humanitarian situation being faced by the Palestinian civilian population.

In this regard, it was announced by Israeli Deputy Defence Minister Matan Vilanai on Israel Army Radio on Wednesday, 24 October 2007, that the occupying Power plans to reduce "dramatically" — by about two thirds — the power that is supplied to the Gaza Strip.

The Palestinian Council of Ministers has categorically rejected this dangerous and provocative Israeli decision to impose further restrictions on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and to cut the essential supplies of electricity, fuel and other goods to the civilian population. Such harsh and illegal Israeli measures, which constitute collective punishment of the entire civilian population, are in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, namely the relevant provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, and also in flagrant violation of human rights law. Moreover, such illegal measures would lead to a worsening of the critical humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, where the Palestinian civilian population, including children, women, elderly and the disabled, already face innumerable hardships and untold suffering. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. John Holmes, has told journalists in Geneva today that restrictions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were making it harder and harder for normal economic activity to be maintained, especially in

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Gaza, warning that Israel's threat to cut electricity and fuel supplies to the Gaza Strip will only worsen the situation.

Indeed, food insecurity is rising and lack of access to proper medical care and adequate medical supplies has had grave effects on the health and well-being of the population. In addition, according to United Nations agencies, some 70,000 people have lost their jobs and nearly 90 per cent of the population in Gaza now lives below the official poverty line. The absence of raw materials has forced most businesses to close, or work at minimum capacity.

In light of this critical situation, the international community should exert all efforts and the necessary pressure to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to revoke this dangerous decision and to lift immediately the unlawful siege being imposed on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip in respect of their human rights and in order to alleviate their suffering.

At the same time, I regret to inform you that Israel, the occupying Power, also continues its lethal military aggression against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Five Palestinian civilians were killed today by Israeli gunfire in Absan in the Gaza Strip city of Khan Younis and in Jabalya, north Gaza Strip, and by missiles fired by Israeli warplanes on a crowd in the Al-Shojaiya neighbourhood, east of Gaza City.

On Wednesday, 24 October 2007, Israeli warplanes bombarded a building in the Qlebio area in the northern Gaza Strip, killing two Palestinian civilians. On Tuesday, 23 October 2007, Israeli occupying forces killed two Palestinian civilians in the West Bank city of Jenin. On Monday, 22 October 2007, Zeina Mar'ei, an 8 year-old girl, died of head wounds she sustained when Israeli occupying forces opened fire, randomly shooting at Palestinian civilians, in the West Bank city of Tulkarem. On Tuesday, 16 October 2007, 70 year-old Abed Shaker al-Wazeer was killed when Israeli occupying forces shot him dead near his house in the West Bank city of Nablus.

In occupied East Jerusalem, Israel, the occupying Power, is continuing its illegal practice of demolishing Palestinian homes in direct violation of international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory. In this connection, the Abu Aisha 5-story apartment building in the neighbourhood of Beit Hanina is at risk of being demolished by Israeli authorities, who have expelled its 70 Palestinian residents, including women and children.

All such Israeli practices are unlawful; they constitute the gravest violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law. Moreover, such illegal measures are totally contradictory to the confidence-building measures needed to sustain and move the peace process forward and undermine the current efforts being exerted for the resumption of dialogue and negotiations between the two sides aimed at achieving a final, just and peaceful settlement, on the basis of the two-State solution and the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in its entirety. To prevent the further deterioration of the situation and to contribute to the efforts to resolve this prolonged and tragic conflict, the international community must uphold its responsibilities and take action to bring a halt to these Israeli violations being committed against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 299 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 23 October 2007 (A/ES-10/403-S/2007/628), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deep regret to inform you that at least 30 more Palestinian civilians, including children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,731. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Annex to the identical letters dated 26 October 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Thursday, 27 September, to Friday, 26 October 2007)

Thursday, 27 September 2007

1. Hossam Howaihi

Monday, 1 October 2007

2. Ahmad Ayesh al-Amouri
3. Bilal Abu Shakian

Wednesday, 3 October 2007

4. Mohammad Bassam Hassan (19)
5. Sa'eed Abdel Majeed al-Ammour

Friday, 5 October 2007

6. Tareq Abu Jari

Sunday, 7 October 2007

7. Ali Abu Rmaila

Wednesday, 10 October 2007

8. Ammar al-Ainboosi

Saturday, 13 October 2007

9. Hassam Khedr Na'eem

Tuesday, 16 October 2007

10. Abed Shaker al-Wazeer (70)
11. Bassel Abu Srayes

Wednesday, 17 October 2007

12. Hazem Asfour

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,733.

Saturday, 20 October 2007

13. Ra'ed Shamallakh
14. Nizar Abu Arab

Monday, 22 October 2007

15. Zeina Mar'ei (8)

Tuesday, 23 October 2007

16. Khaled Abu Sari
17. Mubarak al-Hasanat
18. Mohammad Jawabra
19. Khaled Hussain Abu Saqr

Wednesday, 24 October 2007

20. Mohammad Kalloub
21. Abdo Abu Askar (18)

Thursday, 25 October 2007

22. Mohammad Abed
23. Mohmoud al-Kurdi
24. Ahmad Tabash
25. Ayman Fseifes

Friday, 26 October 2007

26. Mohammad Shalbiyya
27. Mahmoud Hassouna
28. Abdel Raheem Hamdouna
29. Yasser Asfour
30. Youssef Walayda

United Nations S/2007/635

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 October 2007

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and after consultations among the members of the Council, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairman of the following subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2007:

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

Chairman:
R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Indonesia)

Italy will continue to serve as Vice-Chairman for the period.

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

Chairman:
R. M. Marty M. Natalegawa (Indonesia)

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